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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Department of Public Health

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

WILLIAM C. HASSLER M. D.
Health Officer

FISCAL YEAR 1924 - 1925

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MAYOR
CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

1924-25

WILLIAM C. HASSLER, M. D.
HEALTH OFFICER
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

WILLIAM C. HASSLER, M.D.,
Health Officer

December 30th, 1925.

Honorable James Rolph, Jr., Mayor,
City and County of San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir:—

By direction of A. P. O'Brien, M. D., President of the Board of Health, I am herewith furnishing you a resumé of our annual report for 1924-25, together with data concerning the work of the Department of Public Health for the first half of the fiscal year 1925-26. For this latter period we will not deal with statistical figures, as these would be but carrying on the estimates of the last half of the year closing June 30, 1925.

A complete itemization with photographs and charts is presented with this report for reference of any who desire to have extended information on any branch of the work of the department.

Since 1917 the Department of Health by reason of lack of funds has not been able to furnish its annual report for dissemination, not only to those interested in our city but for exchange with other health departments throughout the United States.

These charts give a comprehensive picture of our many activities and are worthy of inspection as showing the ramifications of our department formation and the internal relationship with the various agencies of the city.

The employment of approximately 1300 people is necessary in order to properly carry out our work, and with the increased population we find that these employees in certain divisions, particularly of the Central Office and our hospitals, will shortly have to be increased.

Charts numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 accompanying this report will fully illustrate the composition of our department and the various institutions under our control. In their order they cover the Central Office, Emergency Service, Relief Home and San Francisco Hospital. These charts have been worked out in very minute detail, not alone showing the varied ramifications of control and dependence but also indicate the number and character of employees, together with the salaries paid in each classification.

This report is arranged in accordance with the standard set by the U. S. Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce and Labor, and our estimates are based upon a population of 660,000, which undoubtedly is low, but is the percentage increase allowed for the period elapsing since the official taking of the census in 1920.

In the calendar year 1924, deaths registered totaled 7492 from all causes, a rate of 12.08 per 1000 of population (estimated at 620,000), as against 7296 deaths in 1923, rate 12.16 (estimated population 600,000).

Chart No. 5 gives a general view of our mortality statistics covering a ten-year period, outlining deaths from what are commonly called the principal diseases, and showing the death rate for each year.

In 1924 we registered 9080 births as against 8748 in 1923.

The deaths of infants and children from birth to the five-year period in 1923-24 was 733. For the fiscal year 1924-25 it was only 630, or a reduction of 103, almost 15 per cent saving of child life in the most important age period. Undoubtedly this is due to the more intensive district health work done during the last fiscal year, both in the pre-natal and post-natal clinics of the department, in the large number of immunizations against diphtheria and a better control of the communicable diseases of childhood. Also the fact that the Department at the present time is conducting eleven health centers where mothers bring their infants for advice on questions of feeding, hygiene and infant care generally. Further reference is made to this feature in the body of this report, illustrated by photographs and charts.

MORTALITY STATISTICS—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
10 YEAR PERIOD—1915-1924
SHOWING PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

| YEARS | * 1915—16 | * 1916—17 | * 1917—18 | * 1918—19 | * 1919—20 | * 1920—21 | # 1921 | # 1922 | # 1923 | # 1924 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths From All Causes | 7249 | 7294 | 7244 | 10852 | 7383 | 6828 | 7029 | 7384 | 7296 | 7492 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis.... | 788 | 795 | 732 | 852 | 605 | 545 | 520 | 536 | 561 | 564 |
| Other forms tuberculosis.... | 148 | 104 | 118 | 112 | 141 | 118 | 118 | 101 | 105 | 97 |
| Influenza..... | 14 | 9 | 9 | 3323 | 485 | 37 | 33 | 134 | 122 | 32 |
| Lobar pneumonia..... | 385 | 408 | 541 | 547 | 310 | 263 | 287 | 348 | 311 | 361 |
| Bronchopneumonia..... | 345 | 295 | 313 | 367 | 344 | 317 | 316 | 341 | 344 | 338 |
| Diseases of the heart..... | 1192 | 1089 | 956 | 1368 | 1275 | 1184 | 1242 | 1424 | 1341 | 1464 |
| Chronic nephritis..... | 585 | 679 | 641 | 411 | 397 | 420 | 433 | 386 | 369 | 347 |
| Cerebral apoplexy..... | 390 | 374 | 428 | 398 | 470 | 443 | 443 | 473 | 480 | 543 |
| Cancer (all forms)..... | 598 | 651 | 704 | 688 | 782 | 770 | 790 | 862 | 804 | 916 |
| POPULATION (estimated) | 500M | 500M | 500M | 500M | 520M | 520M | 550M | 580M | 600M | 620M |
| Death rate per 1000 pop.... | 14.49 | 14.58 | 14.48 | 21.70 | 14.19 | 13.13 | 12.74 | 12.73 | 12.16 | 12.08 |

*Fiscal years
#Calendar years

CHART NO. 5

This is a phase of the work which the department desires to materially increase in the coming year.

Chart No. 6 gives our infant mortality for a ten-year period from 1915 to 1924, and illustrates the marked reduction in the death rate for the decade.

**INFANT MORTALITY**

**10 YEAR PERIOD**

| Calendar Year | Living Births | Infant Deaths (Under 1 year) | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 | 7603 | 571 | 75 |
| 1916 | 7652 | 513 | 67 |
| 1917 | 7990 | 514 | 64 |
| 1918 | 8466 | 505 | 60 |
| 1919 | 8386 | 601 | 72 |
| 1920 | 9044 | 527 | 58 |
| 1921 | 9167 | 505 | 55 |
| 1922 | 8655 | 467 | 53 |
| 1923 | 8748 | 493 | 56 |
| 1924 | 9080 | 510 | 56 |

CHART NO. 6

## CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

### Tuberculosis

The Department conducts five chest clinics, the principal one being at the San Francisco Hospital, and the others under the auspices of the University of California, Stanford University, Mt. Zion Hospital and Telegraph Hill Center.

All cases of tuberculosis reported to the Department as well as suspected cases are examined, and home visits made for the control of the disease and preventing its spread to other members of the family and to the public at large.

An aggregate of 6810 persons applied, of which 2039 were enrolled as new cases, which was an increase of 8 1-3 per cent of total attendance and an increase of 10 per cent of new cases over the previous fiscal year (1923-24).

Over 11,000 home visits were made by the field nurses on cases reported to the clinic. This service in addition to being advisory in nature renders bed-side care, and by consultation with physicians in charge of the private cases carries out the orders of the doctors generally and the regulations of the Board of Health for the control of the disease in particular.

The figures for 1924-25 compared with other years show fewer admissions and fewer deaths and a greater number of discharges from the hospital of this disease.

The Department conducts two open-air schools, one the Buena Vista, and the other the Michelangelo, where a total of 78 cases are enrolled. In addition to furnishing hospital service and special dental service to these cases, the department gives daily a hot lunch supervised by the Chief Dietitian of the San Francisco Hospital.

One of the great needs in the care of tuberculosis among children is being supplied in the fiscal year 1925-26, when, by reason of an appropriation allotted in the budget, a children's ward is now under construction on the roof of the Tuberculosis Division of the San Francisco Hospital. This will take care of approximately 60 children and will fill a long-needed want and aid ma-

terially in reducing the incidence of tuberculosis among children in this city.

During the entire period and for several years past, the capacity of the Tuberculosis Division has been taxed to the utmost. At the present time we are caring for 269 patients. One of the great and outstanding needs to complete our armament in the control of this dread disease is the construction of a Tuberculosis Preventorium. Since the submission of our report for 1923-24 a rapid development has taken place in this project and the establishment of our Preventorium, which is to be located at the Pulgas Tunnel site.

Three hundred and eight acres of land have been acquired, approximately three miles from Redwood City, and during the past six months an appropriation sufficient to cover the cost of roads and approaches to the site has been made and the work has been completed. Plans are now ready for submission to the Supervisors to begin the erection of the first unit of the group of structures to occupy this location chosen, and it is estimated that the sum of $400,000 should be made available for this purpose, one-half of which has been allowed in the budget of 1925-26, and we trust that when the plans for beginning active building operations are ready the project will meet with the approval of yourself and the Board of Supervisors and give to the Bureau of Architecture the assurance that the additional $200,000 may be allocated in the budget of this Department for 1926-27.

When this unit is completed we will be able to afford that care and treatment necessary to completely rehabilitate and restore to usefulness the cases which now leave the hospital without having the opportunity that should be given for a period in a country sanatorium to complete convalescence before attempting to return to their vocations.

## TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

A marked reduction appears in the total number of cases as shown on the communicable disease chart for diphtheria and scarlet fever over that of the fiscal year 1923-24. A slight epidemic of smallpox threatened in the early part of the last fiscal year, but by intensive vaccination was brought under control.

The accompanying chart (No. 7) illustrates the cases reported and deaths from principal communicable diseases for a ten-year period since 1915.

## CONSERVATION OF CHILD LIFE

The outstanding work of the Department in this field is the splendid school medical inspection health program operating in this city. It is the highest type of preventive medicine that falls under the administrative authority of the Board of Health, for in the school child exists incalculable potentialities, and as has often been stated the vigor and integrity of the nation is dependent upon the manner preventive and remedial measures on those diseases affecting early childhood are applied and accomplished.

The number of pupils in the elementary schools under our supervision during 1924-25 were 55,760, embracing 96 schools. Over 41,000 routine physical examinations were made by the medical inspectors, and over 15,000 defect notices and consultations were had with parents, in addition to a large number of subsequent visits and follow-up work by the school nurse, totaling over 137,000 examinations. This included dressings and treatments for minor causes and accidents to school children. Over 10,000 were vaccinated and 2743 children had tonsils and adenoids removed by direction of our school medical inspection force.

The Department furnished free of charge 1440 pupils with glasses to correct defective vision.

Special examination of high school students competing in

## CASES REPORTED AND DEATHS
## FROM PRINCIPAL REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
## 10 YEAR PERIOD 1915-1924

| Calendar Years | Diphtheria | | Scarlet Fever | | Measles | | Whooping Cough | | Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis | | Poliomyel-itis | | Smallpox | | Typhoid Fever | | Pulmonary Tuberculosis | | Lobar Pneumonia | | Influenza | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths |
| 1915 | 1390 | 113 | 426 | 3 | 1723 | 19 | 374 | 21 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 205 | 43 | 1323 | 793 | 512 | 327 | 12 | 0 |
| 1916 | 1355 | 131 | 1192 | 9 | 446 | 4 | 616 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 31 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 178 | 16 | 1436 | 776 | 427 | 389 | 14 | 14 |
| 1917 | 860 | 68 | 903 | 12 | 5780 | 36 | 697 | 28 | 18 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 97 | 8 | 96 | 23 | 1504 | 744 | 589 | 447 | 7 | 0 |
| 1918 | 641 | 42 | 435 | 8 | 1720 | 11 | 959 | 38 | 41 | 14 | 41 | 14 | 25 | 0 | 97 | 22 | 1727 | 820 | 676 | 664 | 36021 | 2391 |
| 1919 | 554 | 51 | 411 | 10 | 2012 | 9 | 162 | 12 | 40 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 210 | 1 | 70 | 16 | 1455 | 758 | 556 | 303 | 21079 | 932 |
| 1920 | 952 | 79 | 569 | 10 | 3632 | 29 | 686 | 29 | 17 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 403 | 0 | 71 | 16 | 1411 | 557 | 651 | 293 | 7512 | 522 |
| 1921 | 1712 | 141 | 574 | 5 | 665 | 9 | 727 | 25 | 47 | 18 | 60 | 11 | 994 | 1 | 139 | 22 | 1347 | 520 | 606 | 287 | 310 | 33 |
| 1922 | 1655 | 119 | 450 | 3 | 321 | 3 | 506 | 21 | 24 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 77 | 0 | 69 | 12 | 1533 | 536 | 359 | 348 | 3441 | 134 |
| 1923 | 1708 | 148 | 897 | 12 | 3908 | 21 | 482 | 28 | 24 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 29 | 0 | 73 | 17 | 1230 | 561 | 612 | 311 | 757 | 122 |
| 1924 | 1272 | 121 | 1101 | 12 | 1892 | 15 | 160 | 3 | 18 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 33 | 0 | 62 | 14 | 1223 | 564 | 558 | 361 | 152 | 32 |

CHART NO. 7

athletic sports to the number of 3842, and an examination of 300 children applying for working permits was made.

During the year, and at the request of the Board of Education, a survey of hearing in various grades was made for the purpose of assisting in the establishment of special lip reading classes for children whose hearing was seriously impaired. This necessitated intensive examination of nearly 5000 children, of which 2 per cent were pronounced deaf and 58 per cent were found to have deafness that was correctible by removal of naso-pharyngeal obstructions.

In addition the Department has conducted nutrition classes in nearly every school in this city, and at the present time 3868 children in 74 classes are under observation because of malnutrition. Special attention is given this group of children with a view of removing physical defects, assisting in home control, preventing over-fatigue, correcting improper and faulty food habits, and raising the standard of home hygiene.

We are persuaded to believe that the progressive development of the past and the splendid results obtained will insure the Department the assistance of yourself and the Board of Supervisors toward increasing our facilities for the extension of this work among the needy children of our school department. Our force at present is inadequate to cope with the problem, owing to the increase of our school population, and we bespeak your consideration of this important preventive measure in Child Welfare work so that we may raise the future generation to a higher level than our own.

## DENTAL DIVISION.

In conjunction with School Medical Inspection activities, the Department at the present time employs one Chief Dentist, eight Assistant Dentists and two Dental Hygienists.

During the past fiscal year over 19,000 children were given dental attention in the Central Office Clinic, the Fairmount, Garfield, Daniel Webster and Monroe schools. In addition to this, medical school inspection service and dental care is furnished in nineteen parochial schools.

A View of the Reception Room in the Main Dental Clinic.

Garfield School Clinic.

Dental Clinicians at Work in Main Clinic.

Fairmount School Clinic.

Monroe School Clinic—Dental Hygienists at Work.

Daniel Webster School Clinic.

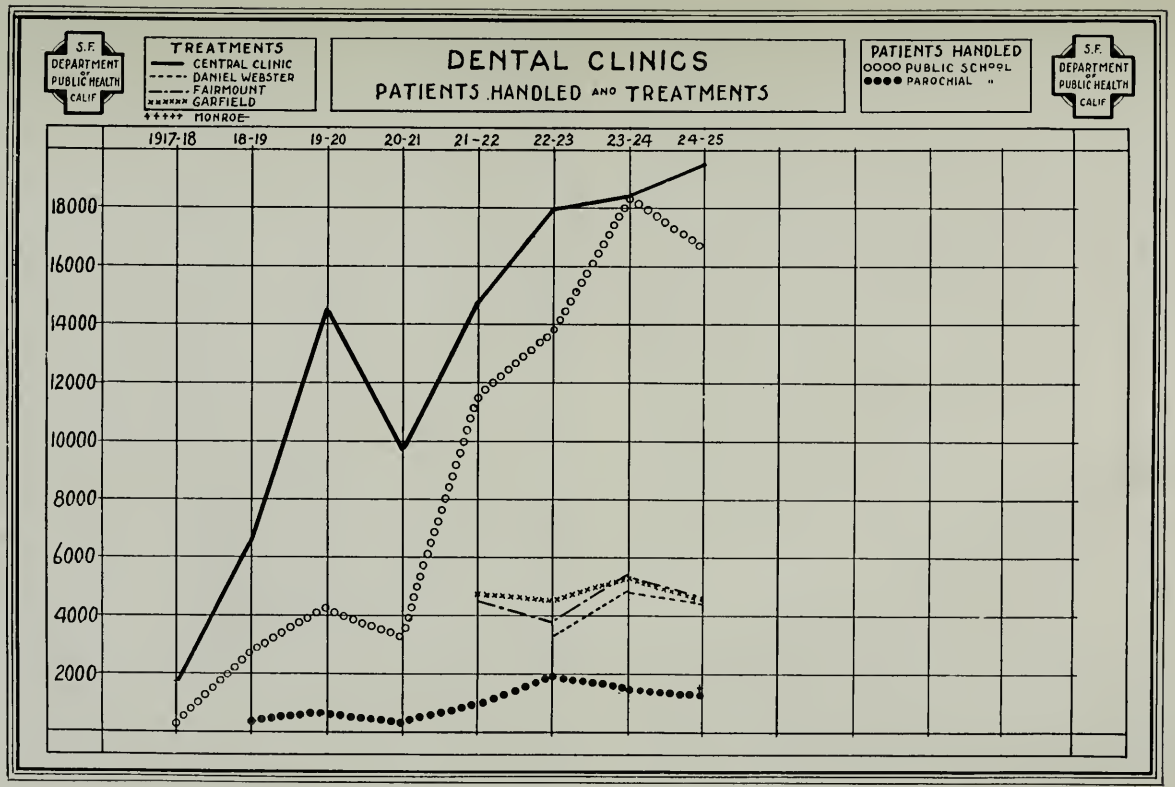



Chart No. 8 Shows in Graphic Form the Work Performed by the Dental Clinics From 1917-18 to Date.

**CHART NO. 8**

## CHILD WELFARE

A separate and distinct branch of child welfare work is being conducted by the Health Department in its nine health centers and in the pre-natal and post-natal clinics located in the San Francisco Hospital, but under the supervision of this Department.

This city needs at least twenty-three health centers to carry on the work in a modern and up-to-date manner, and from the results obtained in the nine centers now being conducted a request for their maintenance would seem not only justifiable but absolutely requisite to safeguard public health.

The child from birth until it enters school should be under the supervision of the family physician, and where this cannot be afforded it should come under the supervision and direction of the Department of Health.

We invite your attention and courteously ask you to pay a

Reception Room at Health Center, 24th and Harrison Streets.

Dental Clinic, Health Center, 24th and Harrison Streets.

Health Center at Emporium, the City's Largest Department Store.

Well-Baby Center at Visitacion Valley.

Bay View Well-Baby Center.

Views Taken at Visitacion Child Welfare Center.

Taken at Bernal Child Welfare Center.

Charts Nos. 9. 10 and 11 show the present scheme of organization of the Field Nursing Bureau, and No. 8 the plan that it proposed to adopt to meet future requirements. These diagrams fully explain themselves, and are amplified by a map showing contemplated nursing districts based on Chart No. 8.

visit to the Mission Branch Health Center, located at 24th and Harrison streets, which covers the territory bounded by Mission Street on the north, Potrero Avenue on the south, 16th Street on the east, and Army Street on the west. Here in a population of over 25,000 people, a well-baby center, dental clinic, child guidance clinic, and a pre-school age child conference clinic are being conducted. Our chart will show the extent and the importance of these various phases of public health work and preventive medicine, and we earnestly look forward to the time when the centers can be extended into other congested sections of the city for the benefit of the women and children of the workingman.

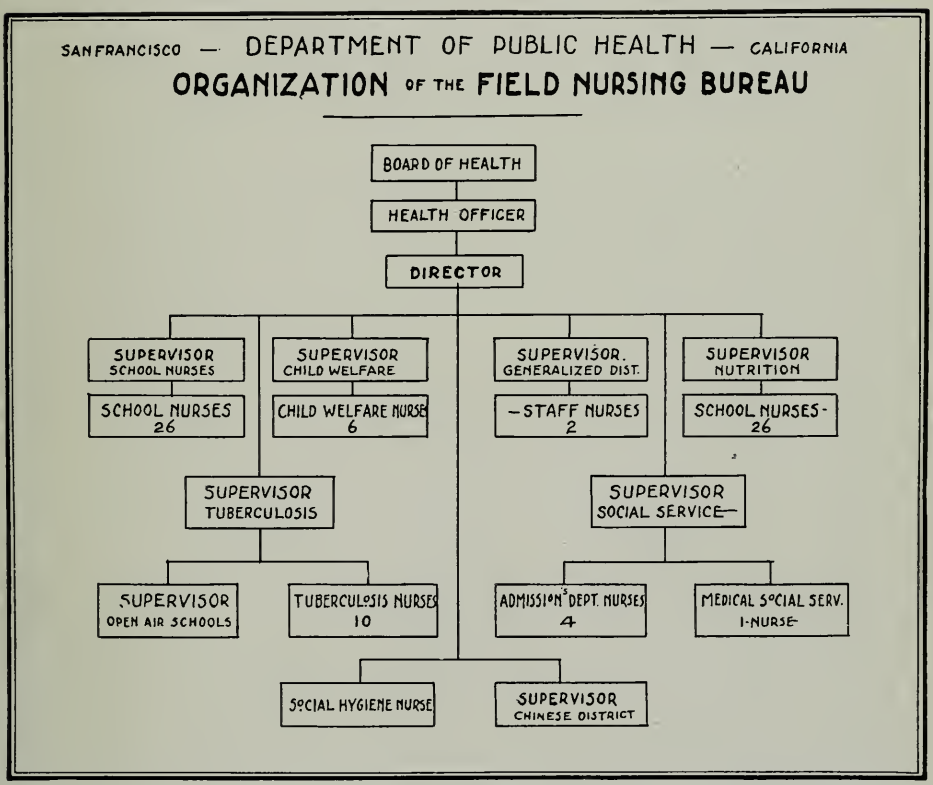



CHART NO. 9

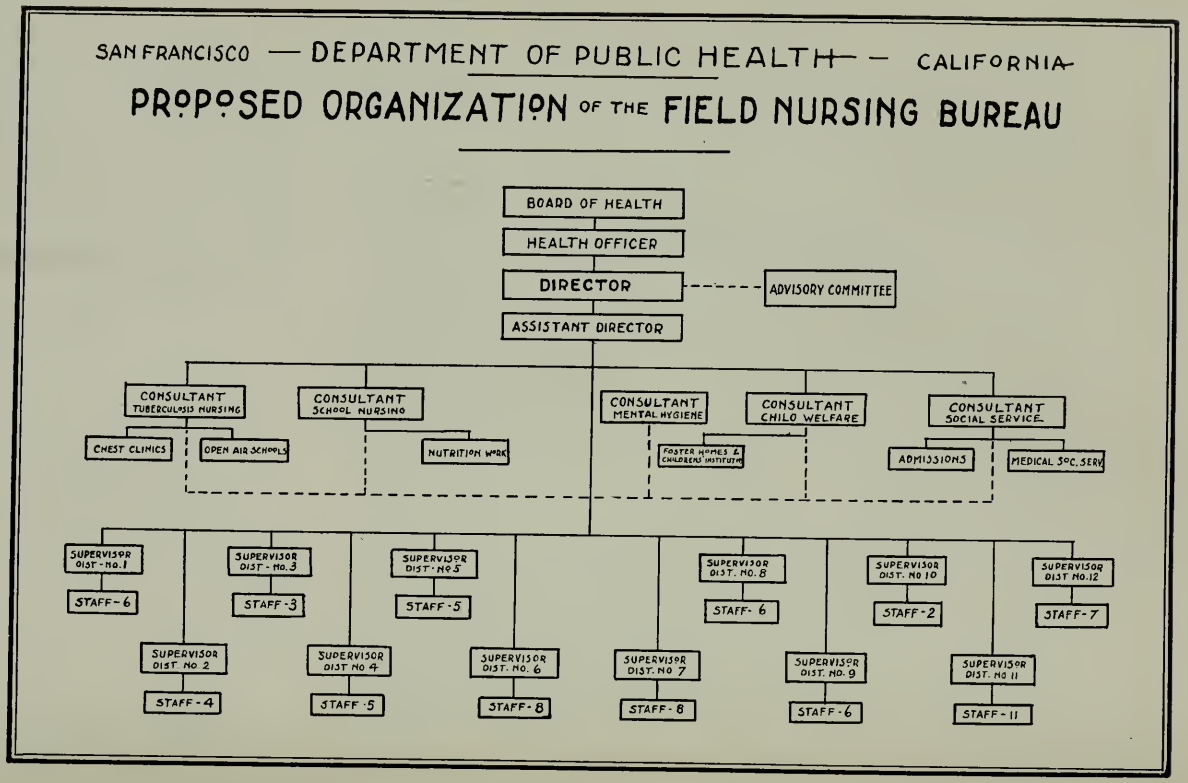
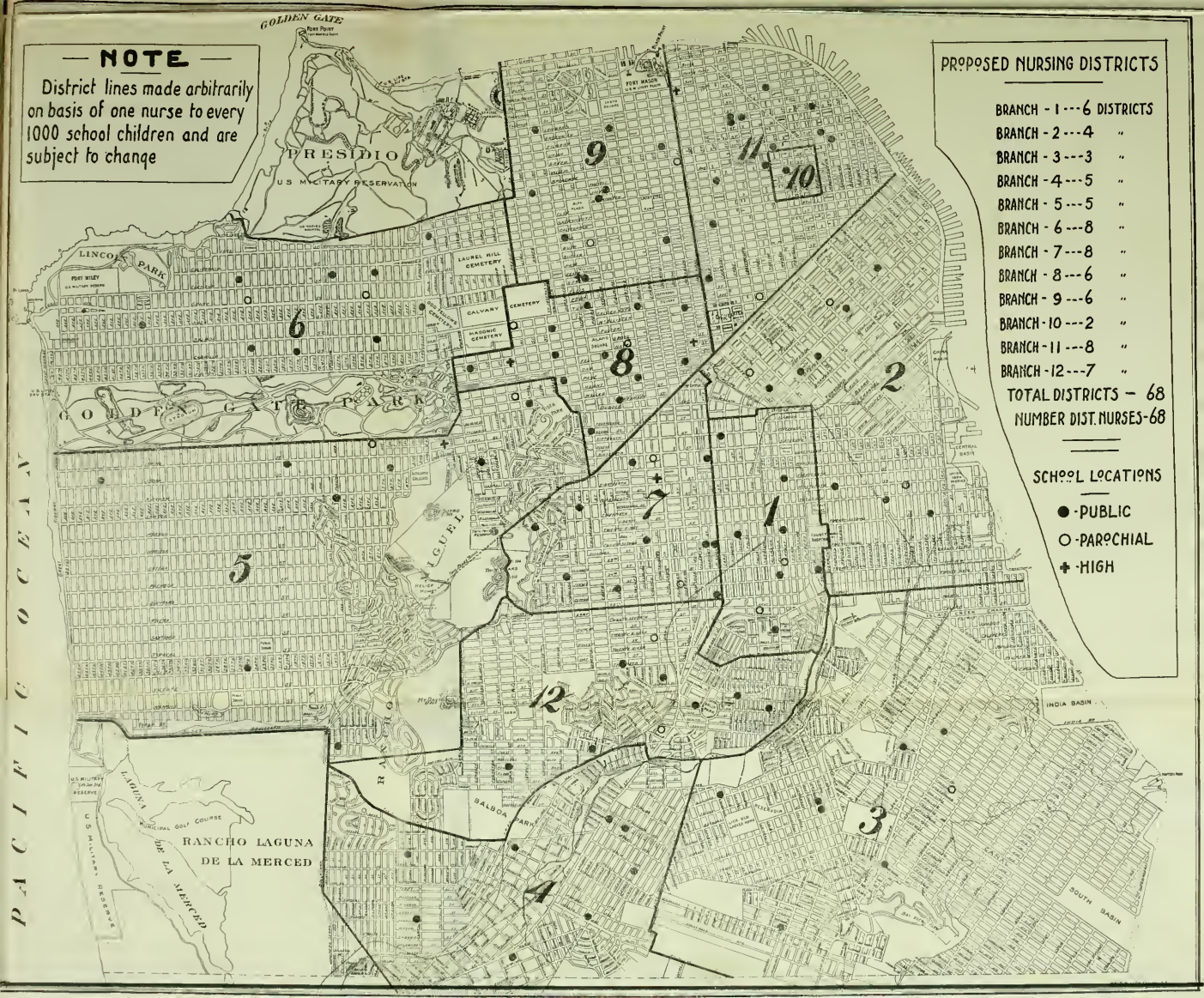

SAN FRANCISCO — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH — CALIFORNIA
PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF THE FIELD NURSING BUREAU
BOARD OF HEALTH
HEALTH OFFICER
DIRECTOR
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
CONSULTANT TUBERCULOSIS NURSING
CONSULTANT SCHOOL NURSING
CONSULTANT MENTAL HYGIENE
CONSULTANT CHILD WELFARE
CONSULTANT SOCIAL SERVICE
CHEST CLINICS
OPEN AIR SCHOOLS
NUTRITION WORK
FOSTER HOMES & CHILDRENS INSTITUTE
ADMISSIONS
MEDICAL SOC. SERV.
SUPERVISOR DIST. NO. 1
STAFF - 6
SUPERVISOR DIST. NO. 3
STAFF - 3
SUPERVISOR DIST. NO. 5
STAFF - 5
SUPERVISOR DIST. NO. 8
STAFF - 6
SUPERVISOR DIST. NO 10
STAFF - 2
SUPERVISOR DIST NO. 12
STAFF - 7
SUPERVISOR DIST NO 2
STAFF - 4
SUPERVISOR DIST NO 4
STAFF - 5
SUPERVISOR DIST. NO. 6
STAFF - 8
SUPERVISOR DIST. NO 7
STAFF - 8
SUPERVISOR DIST. NO. 9
STAFF - 6
SUPERVISOR DIST. NO 11
STAFF - 11

CHART NO. 10


NOTE
District lines made arbitrarily on basis of one nurse to every 1000 school children and are subject to change
PROPOSED NURSING DISTRICTS
BRANCH - 1 --- 6 DISTRICTS
BRANCH - 2 --- 4 "
BRANCH - 3 --- 3 "
BRANCH - 4 --- 5 "
BRANCH - 5 --- 5 "
BRANCH - 6 --- 8 "
BRANCH - 7 --- 8 "
BRANCH - 8 --- 6 "
BRANCH - 9 --- 6 "
BRANCH - 10 --- 2 "
BRANCH - 11 --- 8 "
BRANCH - 12 --- 7 "
TOTAL DISTRICTS - 68
NUMBER DIST. NURSES-68
SCHOOL LOCATIONS
● - PUBLIC
○ - PAROCHIAL
✚ - HIGH
GOLDEN GATE
PRESIDIO
U.S. MILITARY RESERVATION
LINCOLN PARK
GOLDEN GATE PARK
LAUREL HILL CEMETERY
CALVARY CEMETERY
MASONIC CEMETERY
ALAMO SQUARE
MISSION DOLORES
MT. SUTRO
TWIN PEAKS
INDIA BASIN
SOUTH BASIN
BALBOA PARK
LAGUNA MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE
RANCHO LAGUNA DE LA MERCED
U.S. MILITARY RESERVE
PACIFIC OCEAN
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

## FOOD INSPECTION, INCLUDING MEAT AND MILK

The meat inspection division of the Department of Public Health employs six Veterinarians, seventeen Lay Market Inspectors and one Chief Inspector, who inspect all livestock—calves, sheep, lambs, hogs, etc.—killed for food consumption in the abattoirs of butchertown, and also inspect all meats shipped into San Francisco from abattoirs having State and approved municipal inspection, and while this force seems large, we are still unable to properly inspect and stamp all the products, such as sausage, hams and bacon, prepared in our city for home consumption. We trust that future budgets will allow a greater increase in this force, in order to bring about that inspection service which the public is entitled to, or would suggest that the meat ordinance be changed in such a way that manufacturers of these meat food products, as well as abattoirs, will be compelled to pay an inspection fee adequate to cover the services rendered.

Chart No. 12 indicates the work covered by the Market Inspection Corps from 1915-16 to date.

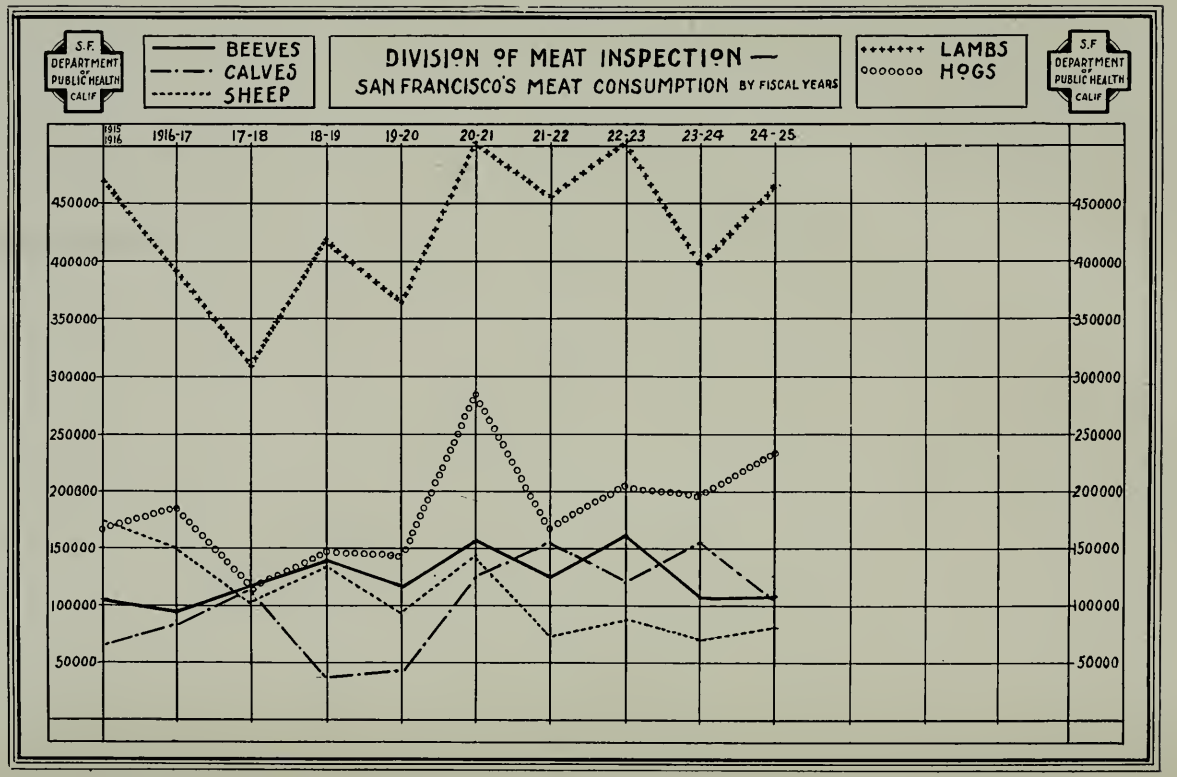

S.F. DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC HEALTH CALIF
BEEVES
CALVES
SHEEP
DIVISION OF MEAT INSPECTION —
SAN FRANCISCO'S MEAT CONSUMPTION BY FISCAL YEARS
LAMBS
HOGS
S.F DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC HEALTH CALIF
1915 1916
1916-17
17-18
18-19
19-20
20-21
21-22
22-23
23-24
24-25
450000
400000
350000
300000
250000
200000
150000
100000
50000

CHART NO. 12

## MILK INSPECTION

Over 52,000 gallons of milk are brought into this city daily. With the exception of that which is sold directly to manufacturing plants, which approximates less than 5,000 gallons, every ounce of milk consumed by the people of San Francisco is pasteurized in accordance with the State and local laws, and San Francisco stands unique in this respect. A "Surprise Milk Contest" held under the supervision of the State Dairy Bureau shows the high rate of 96.1 per cent, which is the highest rate ever obtained by this city, and is higher than any other city in the State of California. The statement of Dr. W. E. McDonald, Surprise Milk Specialist of the Bureau of Dairy Control, Sacramento, in his last report on the "Surprise Milk Contest," stated that "a milk supply of proper standard, such as San Francisco has, is one of the city's most precious assets from the standpoint of public health," and he believes that the greater use of milk in San Francisco noted since the last contest some six months ago is due entirely to the quality and standard of our milk, which has induced the people to increase the consumption of this important food supply.

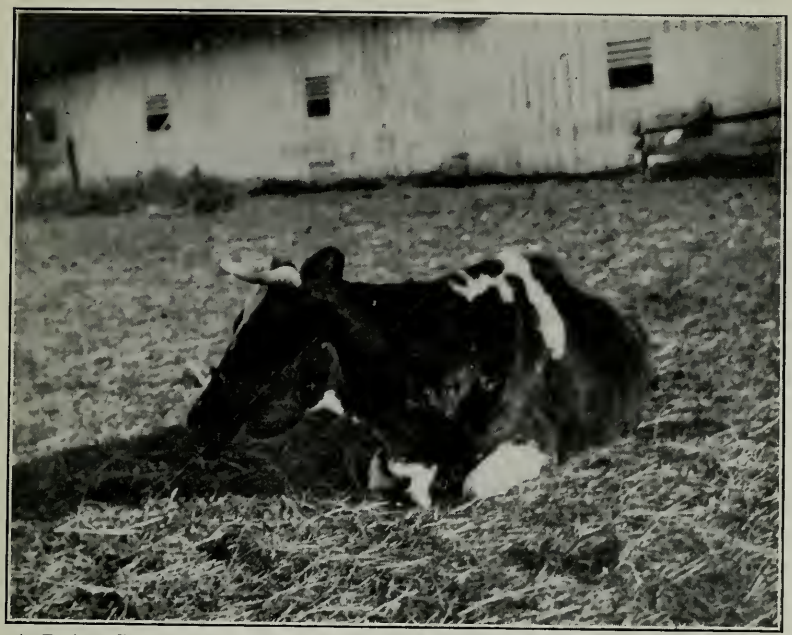
During the fiscal year, 8131 samples of milk were examined bacteriologically, and of this number 6504 were also subjected to chemical analysis.

Food Inspectors Taking Milk Samples for Laboratory Analysis.

## DAIRY INSPECTION

Three Dairy Veterinarians cover the inspection of dairies to the number of 197, located in eleven different counties within a radius of 130 miles from San Francisco. It takes from three to four weeks to rotate through these dairies, which have a total cow population aggregating 27,000 head.

All sick or unhealthy cows are promptly separated from the herd until properly disposed of.



A Dairy Cow Found Suffering With Generalized Bovine Tuberculosis.

Healthy Dairy Cows.

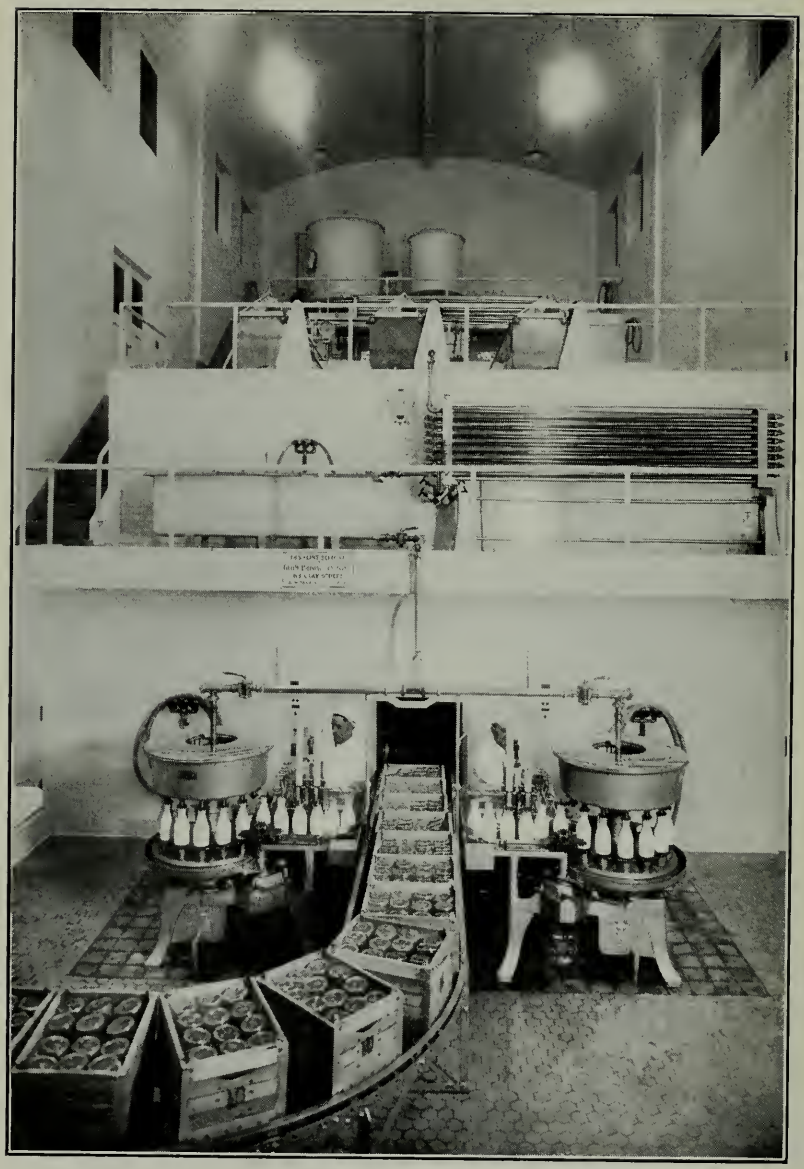
In addition to physical examinations of dairy stock, our inspectors also devote their energies to promoting cleanliness and sanitary requirements in and around the farm. Milkers and other employees must conform to fixed rules of personal hygiene; milking utensils must be of a proper standard; barns, milk houses and other structures are required to conform to the rules and regulations of our department, and the old type of carelessly constructed and insanitary building is rapidly giving way to the modern, sanitary type.

Defective and Insanitary Dairy Barn—Exterior View.

Same Barn—Interior View.

Same Barn—Cleaning Out Interior and Raising Center.

Same Barn—Reconstructed, With New Milk House.



A Modern Milk and Cream Pasteurizing Plant.

## FOOD INSPECTION

Food inspection is also carried on in the wholesale and retail meat, fish and poultry markets of the city. Owing, however, to the lack of personnel, our Department cannot supervise the preparation of food products in restaurants and delicatessens in the complete manner it should, and urgently recommends consideration of an increase in this force in our coming budget.

Despite our limited corps, however, Chart No. 13 will indicate that many inspections are made and a large number of milk samples taken, this showing the field covered since the year 1915-16.

One feature that has been eliminated is that of the itinerant vendor of foodstuffs, such as is shown in the accompanying photographs. The "hot-dog," ice cream and tamale peddler, who formerly plied his trade without protecting his wares from dust, dirt and flies, has been forced to discontinue business, and no person is allowed to engage in this species of enterprise unless under specific regulations issued by this Department as to the type of conveyor to be used whereby cleanliness in handling wares is assured and the health of the community protected.

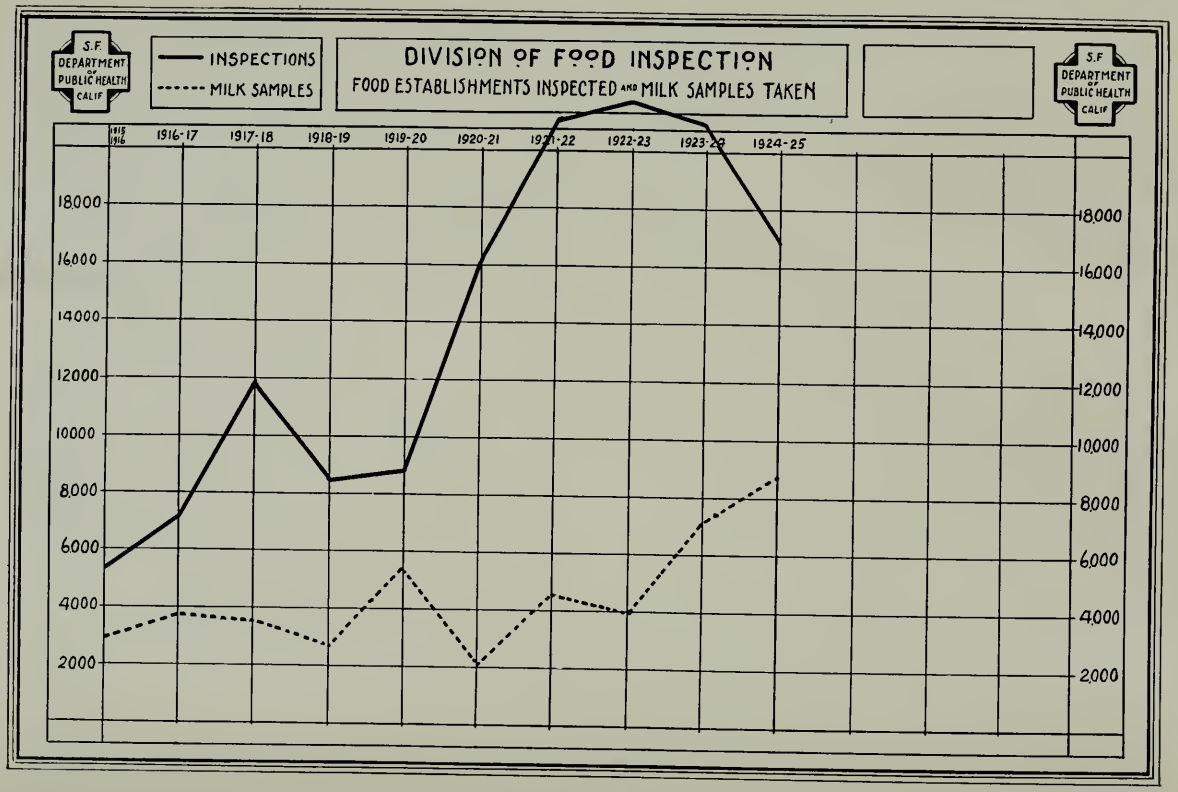
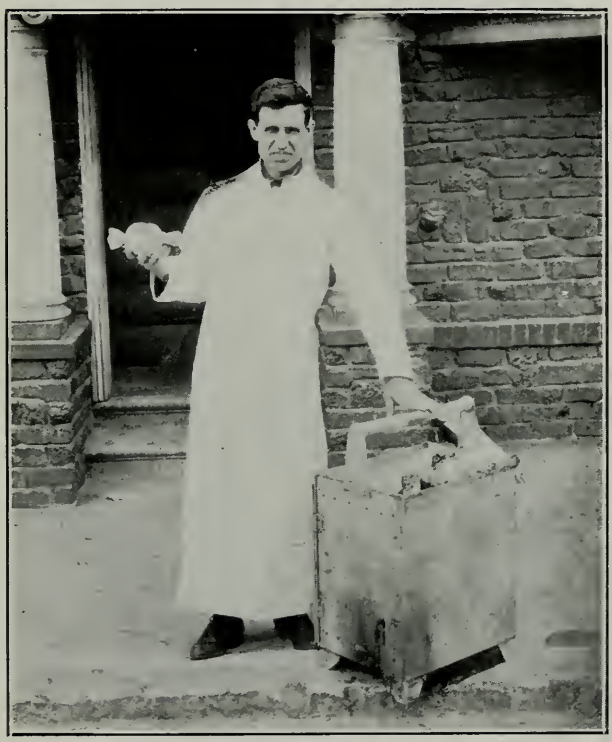
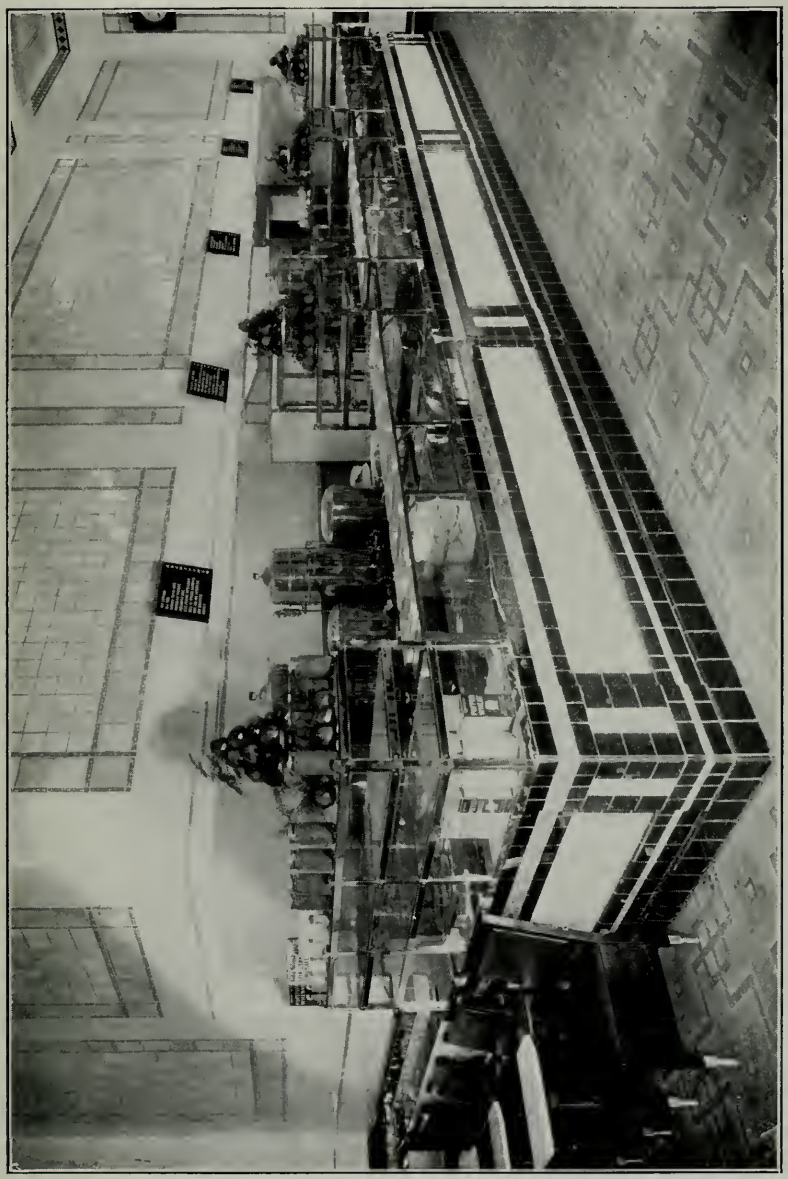

S.F DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC HEALTH CALIF
INSPECTIONS
MILK SAMPLES
DIVISION OF FOOD INSPECTION
FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED AND MILK SAMPLES TAKEN
S.F DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC HEALTH CALIF
1915-1916
1916-17
1917-18
1918-19
1919-20
1920-21
1921-22
1922-23
1923-24
1924-25
18000
16000
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000

CHART NO. 13



An Old-Time Tamale Vendor and His Insanitary Equipment.
This Man Was Forced Out of Business.

This Type of Exposed and Unprotected Ice Cream Cornucopia Holder Not Allowed to Be Used.



A Model Lunch Counter in San Francisco.

A Model Restaurant in San Francisco.

## SANITATION AND PROMOTION OF CLEANLINESS

Under the heading of Sanitation and Promotion of Cleanliness, the Department desires to call your attention to the fact that through the co-operation of the Chief of Police (Mr. D. J. O'Brien) we have had active assistance in the matter of the cleaning up of vacant lots and the general abatement of nuisances.

## PLUMBING INSPECTION

Under this heading is included the Division of Plumbing Inspection. We beg to refer you to the chart of this Division (Chart 14) to show the increase in the amount of work this division covers, owing in part to the tremendous increase in building operations in this city. Over 13,850 inspections of work under construction were made during the fiscal year, and only 4600 inspections were made on nuisance complaints. San Francisco is again unique in the fact that it is practically free of cesspools and out-houses, and that excepting in a few isolated and newer districts that have sprung up within the last few years and where the Engineering Department has not been able to provide sewer facilities, all other premises in this city have direct drainage facilities and street sewers.

## HOUSING INSPECTION

During the year, the Board of Health served notice on seventy-seven property owners for maintaining buildings and nuisances in violation of the building law and the sanitary laws. Of this number, forty-three were abated by demolition, nineteen by repair or vacation, and fifteen cases are still pending.

This work is confined chiefly to the Division of Housing Inspection. This division has eight inspectors, two of whom are assigned to the Bureau of Fire Prevention and six to the Housing Inspection Division. Owing to the variety and character of the work of this division, it would be impossible to incorporate in

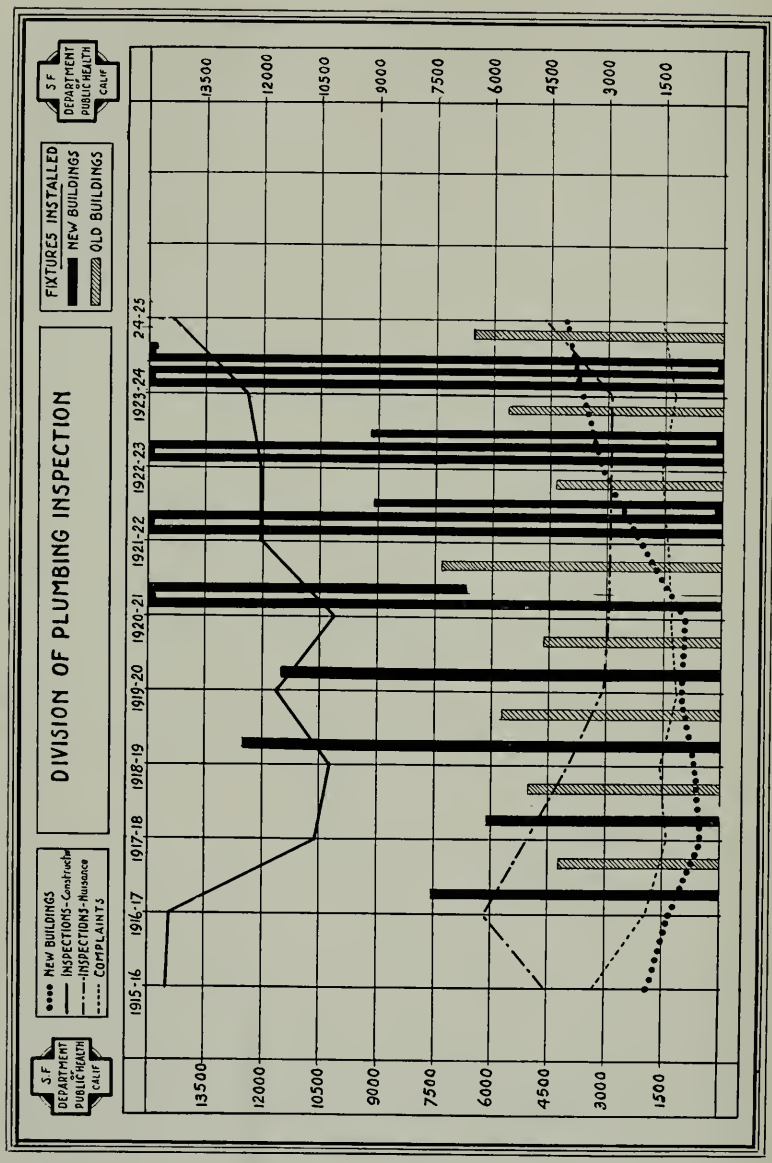

S.F. DEPARTMENT PUBLIC HEALTH CALIF
DIVISION OF PLUMBING INSPECTION
FIXTURES INSTALLED
NEW BUILDINGS
OLD BUILDINGS
S F DEPARTMENT PUBLIC HEALTH CALIF
NEW BUILDINGS
INSPECTIONS-Construction
INSPECTIONS-Nuisance
COMPLAINTS
1915-16
1916-17
1917-18
1918-19
1919-20
1920-21
1921-22
1922-23
1923-24
24-25
13500
12000
10500
9000
7500
6000
4500
3000
1500

CHART NO. 14

this summary the service rendered to the public in this work. A total of over 9200 first inspections and 4845 reinspections were made, and 6289 certificates of hotels, lodging and tenement houses were issued. Approximately 2000 violations of the law, which include all manner of nuisances, such as animals on premises, occupation of cellars and dark rooms, smoke nuisances, roller towels, garbage and rubbish, installation of toilets, removal of wooden planking in courts and yards, fire hazards, defective plumbing fixtures, fire escapes and over-crowding, were corrected.

Chart No. 15 illustrates the activities of this division.

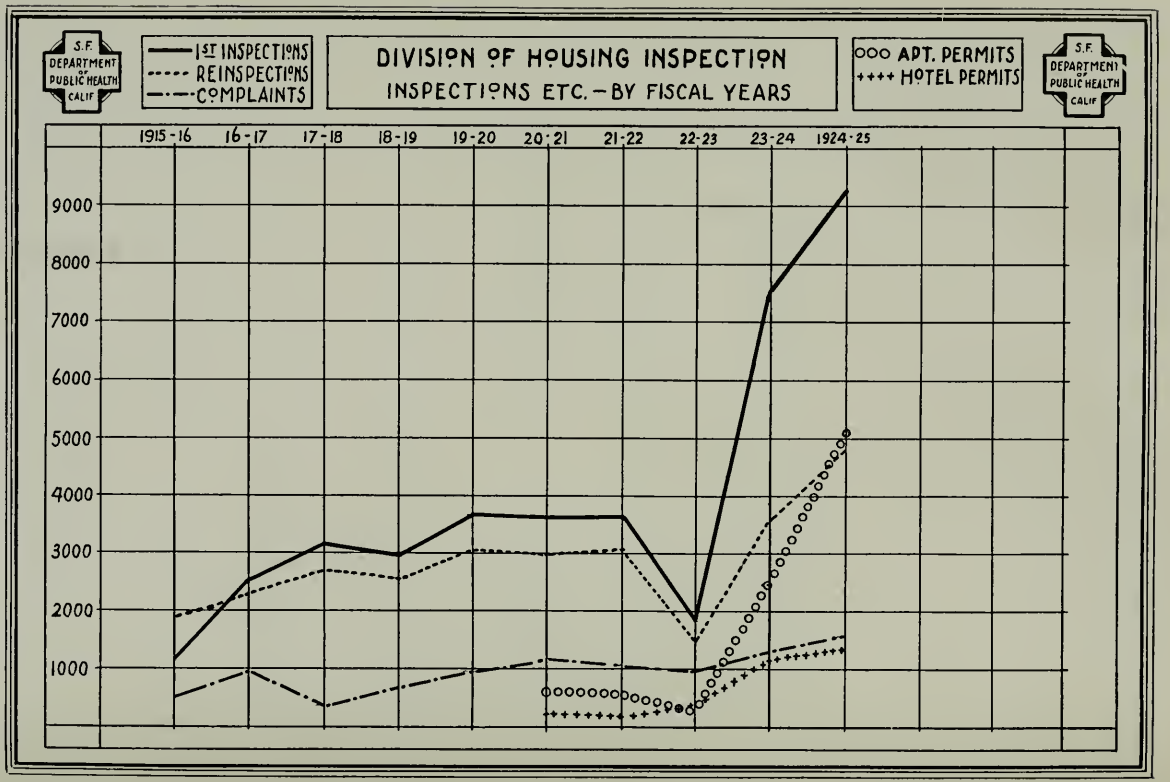

S.F. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH CALIF
1ST INSPECTIONS
REINSPECTIONS
COMPLAINTS
DIVISION OF HOUSING INSPECTION
INSPECTIONS ETC. — BY FISCAL YEARS
APT. PERMITS
HOTEL PERMITS
S.F. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH CALIF
1915-16
16-17
17-18
18-19
19-20
20-21
21-22
22-23
23-24
1924-25
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000

CHART NO. 15

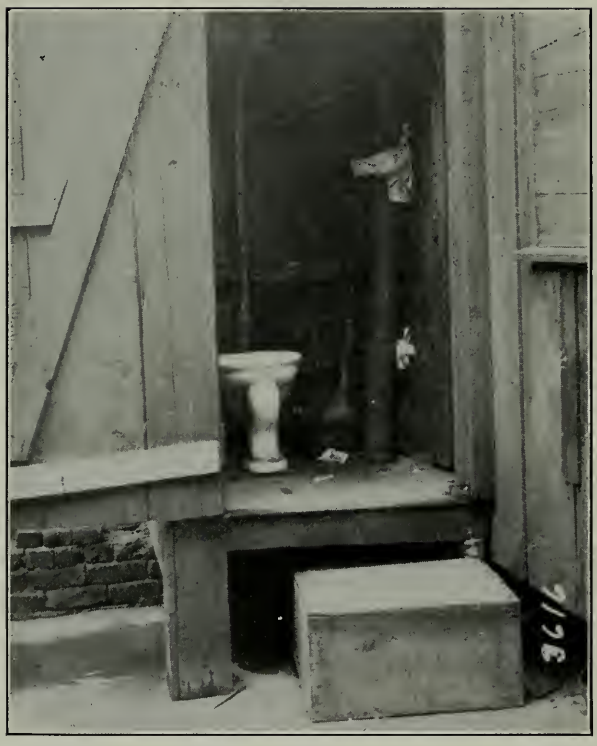
The following views will convey a general idea as to the character of some of the nuisances abated by the Housing Inspectors:

Shed Used as Dwelling—Abated by Demolition.

"Compartment" Used as Sleeping Quarters—Abated by Demolition.

Shack Occupied by Two Men—Abated by Demolition.

Three-Room "Compartment" Occupied by Four Men, Cooking and Sleeping Therein—Abated by Demolition.



One Toilet Used by Four Families—Abated by Removal and Separate Installation for Each Family.

## REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE

### And Adjustment of Complaints

In spite of the increase in our population and the scattered and difficult territory that must be covered, only 1087 complaints were brought to the Department's attention from general households, 284 from apartment houses, and 258 from business houses and hotels, a total of 1565 complaints. Rates were lowered in sixty cases, rates ordered raised in fifty-four cases, no cause for complaint was found in 359 cases, collector service was provided for 296 complainants, poor service was remedied in 379 cases; defaulting householders, particularly tenement houses in the outlying sections, were required to pay in seventy-six instances, and a miscellany of 341 complaints were investigated and adjusted.

## SOCIAL HYGIENE CLINIC

Among other activities conducted by the Central Office, your Honor's attention is invited to the Social Hygiene Clinic, which is now in its sixth year. A total of 1539 cases of venereal disease were handled, approximately 700 of which were for syphilis, and 850 for Niesser infection. The sum of $6690 was collected in fees, which averaged from 25 cents to $2.50, collected only from those cases that were able to afford the small sum charged by the Clinic and which is made with a view of covering the cost of medication, but by no means is sufficient to cover the entire service for the work which is rendered.

## CARE OF THE SICK AND INJURED AND HOUSING AND CARE OF INDIGENTS OF OUR CITY

### San Francisco Hospital

The taking care in a proper manner of the persons injured upon our streets, transporting of the sick poor from their homes to our hospitals or Relief Home, is one of the outstanding activities of the Department of Health.

The San Francisco Hospital, with its medical and surgical care in the hands of the leaders of medicine in this State, and appointed from the professorships of the various branches of medicine in our two great university medical schools, namely, the University of California and Stanford University, together with the modern structures with all of the latest scientific apparatus and appurtenances for the treatment and care of the sick, has made this institution an outstanding one, not only in California but over the entire United States.

Within the last few years we have by reason of the increasing demand for cancer beds been compelled to take from the hospital to the Relief Home Infirmary cancer cases that were beyond the operating stage. We believe this is an error and that the sufferers from this dread disease should be housed within the hospital confines, where both nursing facilities and the possibility of giving more modern treatment are a part of the equipment of the institution and could be readily applied.

We are, therefore, going to recommend that a new cancer ward with a capacity of 150 beds be constructed at an estimated cost of $400,000. We would also recommend to your Honor and the Board of Supervisors that provision to the amount of $100,000 be made for radium and also additions to our X-ray equipment and such other scientific apparatus that could be obtained to complete our armament for the treatment of this dread disease. At the conclusion of this summary a statement of our aims and ambitions in the matter of new structures will be submitted.

In the San Francisco Hospital group there are three main divisions, that of general medicine and surgery, the care of the tuberculous, and the care of communicable disease.

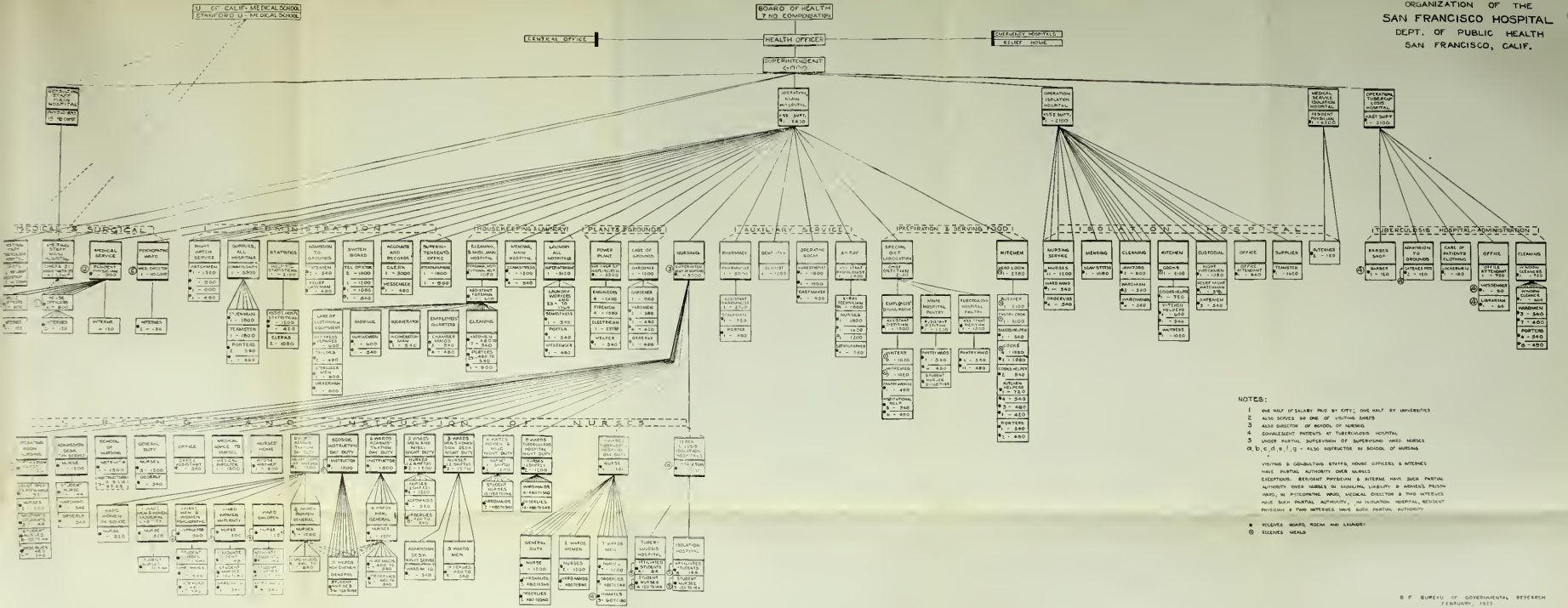
During the fiscal year 1924-25, patients in the general hospital totaled 9194, of which number 632 were entered as born within the hospital.

In the Tuberculosis Division 705 cases were admitted during the year, 458 of which were discharged, 259 died, and the balance remain still as patients in that division.

The Isolation Hospital admitted 1124 cases during the year, of which only eighty-seven died, mainly from diphtheria, that were

# ORGANIZATION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO HOSPITAL

DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.




S F BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH
FEBRUARY, 1925

brought in at the last stage. This bespeaks well for the care and management of the acute communicable diseases not only in children but of adults afflicted which were cared for in this institution.

A total number of 242,500 hospital days is represented in the care of the above patients.

During the past year the Psychopathic Ward has handled 345 cases, of which number 108 were discharged to their homes after a brief period of medical care and rest in this ward. One hundred were sent to the Detention Hospital for commitment to State institutions, and the remainder, 125, were transferred to other agencies in the city, showing the value of this ward and saving at least 108 cases from the stigma of State institutional care.

We believe that this particular activity should be increased, and that a change in the commitment to State institutions of individuals in this city should be brought about, but it could be done only by providing increased facilities for handling psychological cases which will be included in remarks of recommendations the Department is making to your Honor and to the Board of Supervisors.

Our hospital at the present time is overcrowded, and no proper facilities exist for the housing of our nurses and institutional help. Unless additional wards and nurses' homes are provided, it will be necessary for the Board of Health to ask for additional appropriations to care for certain classes of employees, such as practical nurses, ward orderlies and porters, outside of the hospital proper.

The buildings occupy a space having an area of about fifteen acres, grouped as follows:

Main Group—Receiving building, four Ward buildings, Administration building, Service building, Nurses' Home.

Tuberculosis Division — Located on southeast portion of grounds.

Isolation Division—Located on northeast portion of grounds.

Between these and the Main Groups are located the Laboratory, Morgue, Engine Room, Shops and Laundry.

Main Group completed May, 1915. Total cost of entire

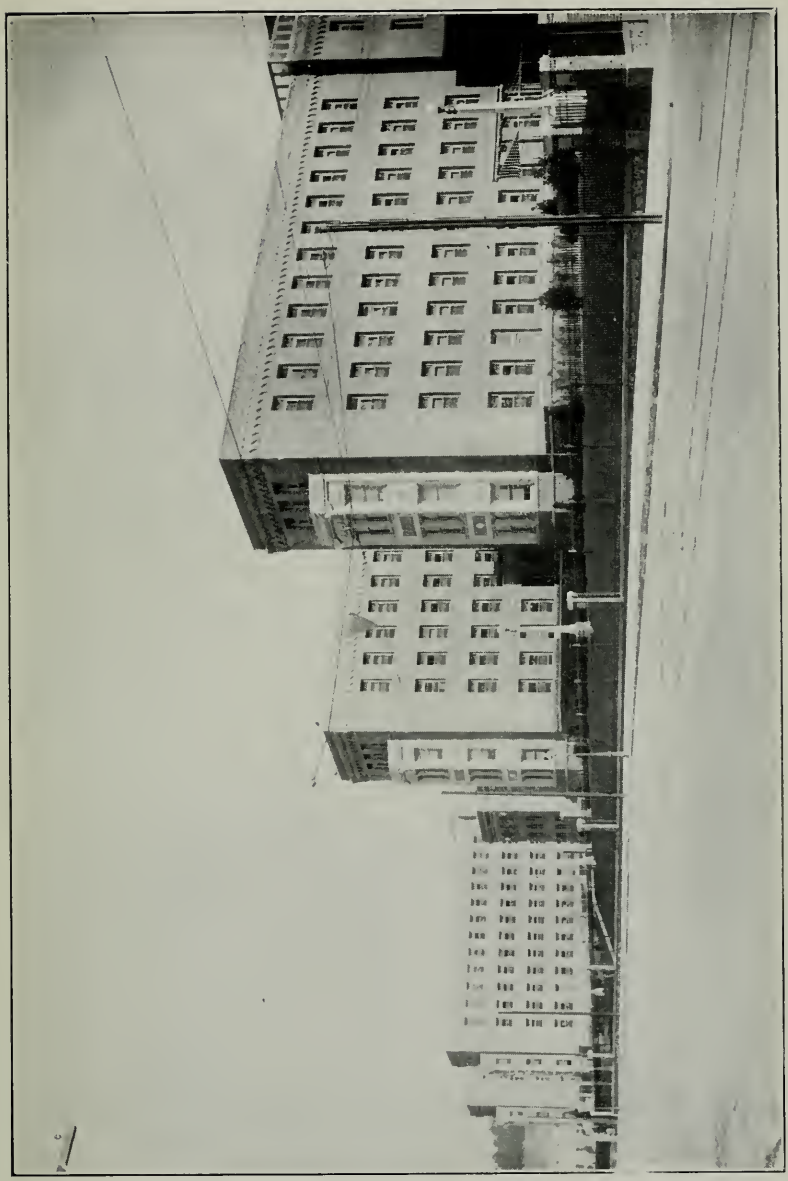
group, $3,500,000. At present the average number of patients is in the neighborhood of 750, divided roughly as follows:

270 Tuberculosis Department.

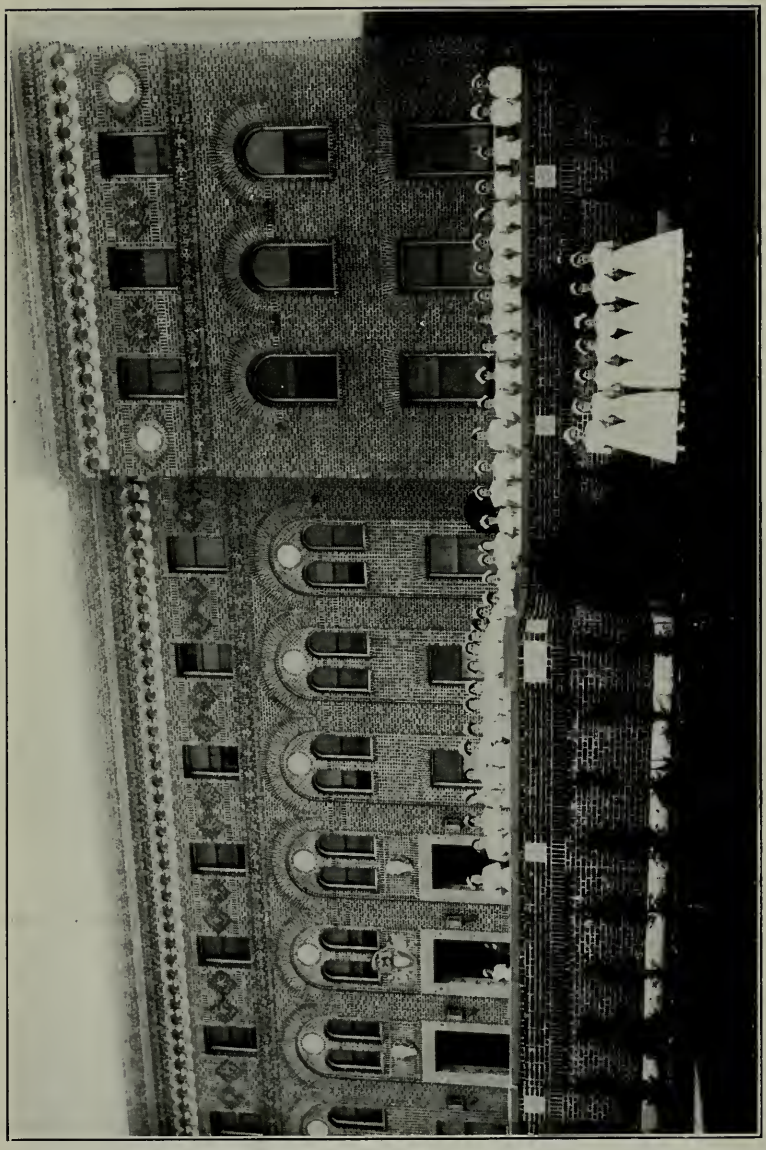
50 Isolation Department.

430 Main Group.

Capacity of entire hospital when all wards are open, 1072. Cost per diem per patient, $3.575 (fiscal year 1924-25). Average number of employees, 650 (fiscal year 1924-25). Visiting staff, about 100.



General View of Ward Buildings, San Francisco Hospital—Four Units of Four Wards Each, With Separate Sanitary Towers.

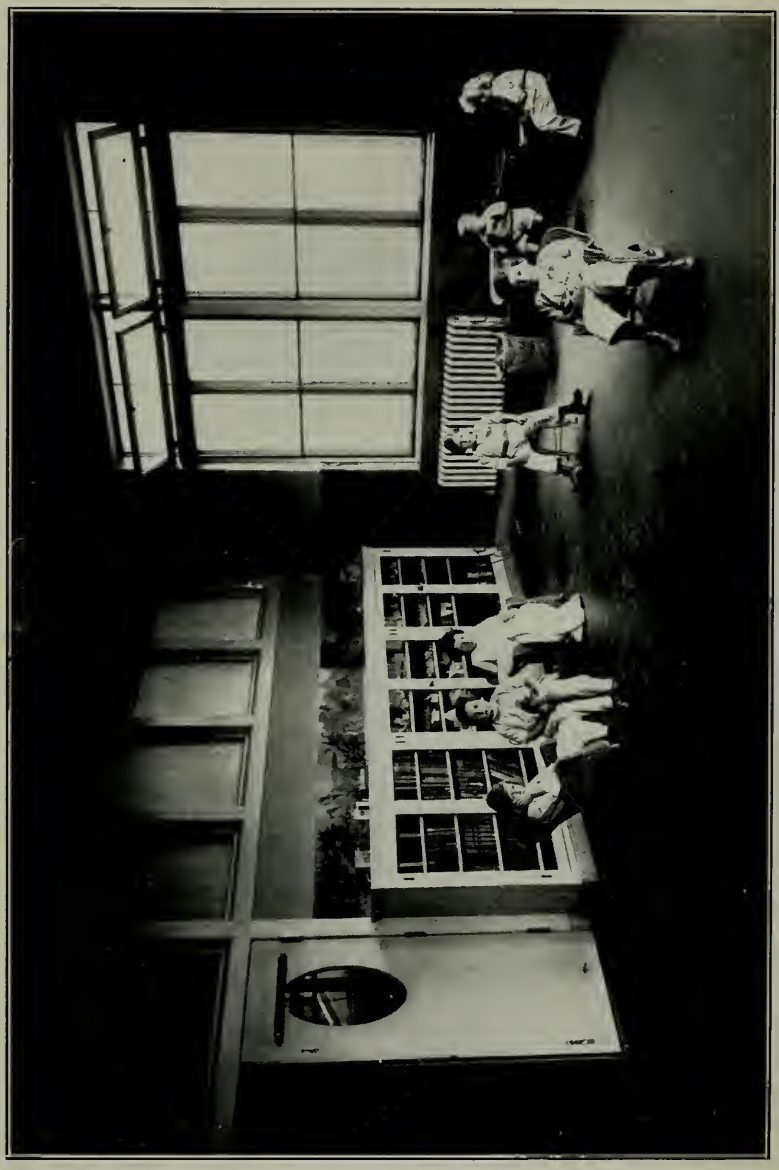


Nurses' Home—San Francisco Hospital.

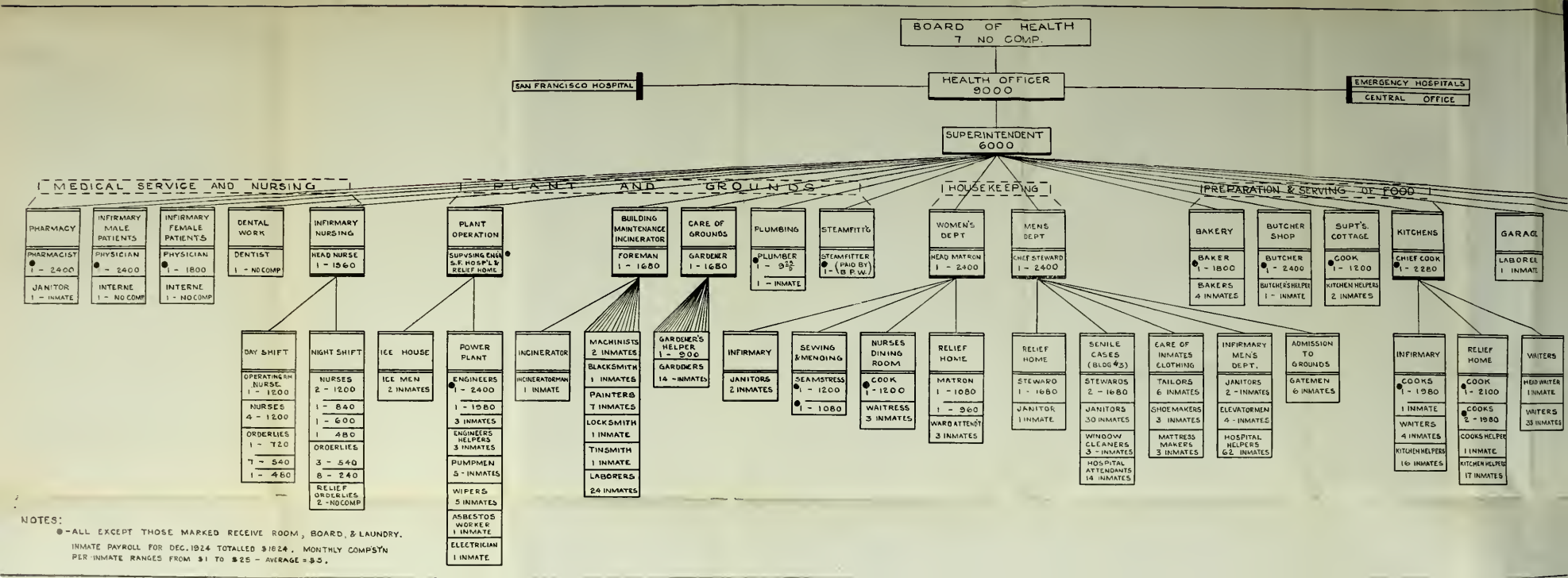
Another View of Nurses' Home, With Recreation Court—San Francisco Hospital.

Pathological and Laboratory Building—San Francisco Hospital.

View of Children's Room—San Francisco Hospital.



View of Solarium for Children—San Francisco Hospital.

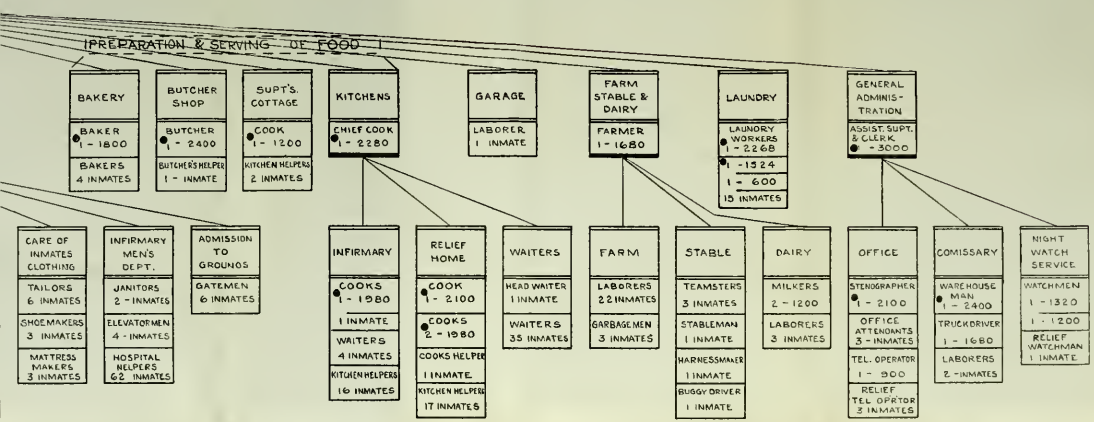



NOTES:

●-ALL EXCEPT THOSE MARKED RECEIVE ROOM, BOARD, & LAUNDRY.

INMATE PAYROLL FOR DEC. 1924 TOTALLED $1824. MONTHLY COMP'SN PER INMATE RANGES FROM $1 TO $25 - AVERAGE = $5.

# ORGANIZATION OF THE RELIEF HOME
## DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH
## SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.




S.F. BUREAU OF GOV'TL RESEARCH
JANUARY 1925

## RELIEF HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM

In the report on the Relief Home the outstanding feature, will be noted, is the tremendous increase in population for the fiscal year. When the budget was figured for 1924-25 we estimated a population of 1300. During this year this number increased to 1473, and for the past six months the number has increased even beyond this point. Undoubtedly the increase is due to a number of factors: First, the fact that our population is increasing, and so also have the charity problems increased. Secondly, it has been more difficult for old people to find work, both in the country and in the city, during the past year and a half, than at any other period of our experience, in spite of the fact that there has been a tremendous increase of building and apparently an increase in business along certain lines.

Your attention is invited to the fact that in October of this fiscal year your Honor, operating the steam shovel, broke ground for the new building, the contract for which amounted to $1,911,-000. The plans as outlined provide for six dormitory buildings, each housing 200 persons. The buildings are four stories in height and each story will take care of fifty persons. There are also service buildings of two stories, consisting of butcher shop, bakery, commissary department, and on the second floor the kitchen and dining rooms and all of the necessary adjuncts. There will be a splendid auditorium, men's day room, chapel and library. This structure is the one extravagance in this group of buildings, but it was felt the size of the institution justified the erection of this building, which will seat 1000 people and will have its moving picture gallery and stage and be complete with all the modern appliances that go with a small theater. There is also an organ loft, and it is hoped that some time friends of the institution will donate an organ. The Chapel behind the auditorium will seat 400 people, and is so arranged that it can be opened into the auditorium, thus enabling all people to attend religious services, which will be necessary on certain days of the year, such as Easter and Christmas.

We feel when this group of buildings is completed it will be

the most comfortable and modern institution of its kind in the United States. Symmetry and frequently ornamentation have been sacrificed to utility, the aim being to produce a group of buildings that will not only comfortably house those who are in our charge but to be so constructed that the people living in them could economically care for them and feel a contentment as near home life as possible. The arrangement is such that it will produce a group of busy people in the home. We all recognize the fact that occupied minds lead to happiness, therefore this should be a comparatively happy group.

In our next report we will be able to present views of these great structures that will give an adequate idea as to their appearance when completed.

## EMERGENCY SERVICE

The third of our institutions that has received meritorious comment from visitors all over the world, as well as from our own citizens, are the five emergency hospitals operated under the direction of the Board of Health.

There were admitted into these institutions, as the result of 9830 ambulance calls, over 43,000 cases in the past fiscal year. All degrees of injuries were treated in persons from every walk of life in our community, and from the number of letters of commendation received we believe we have rendered your administration a very excellent service.

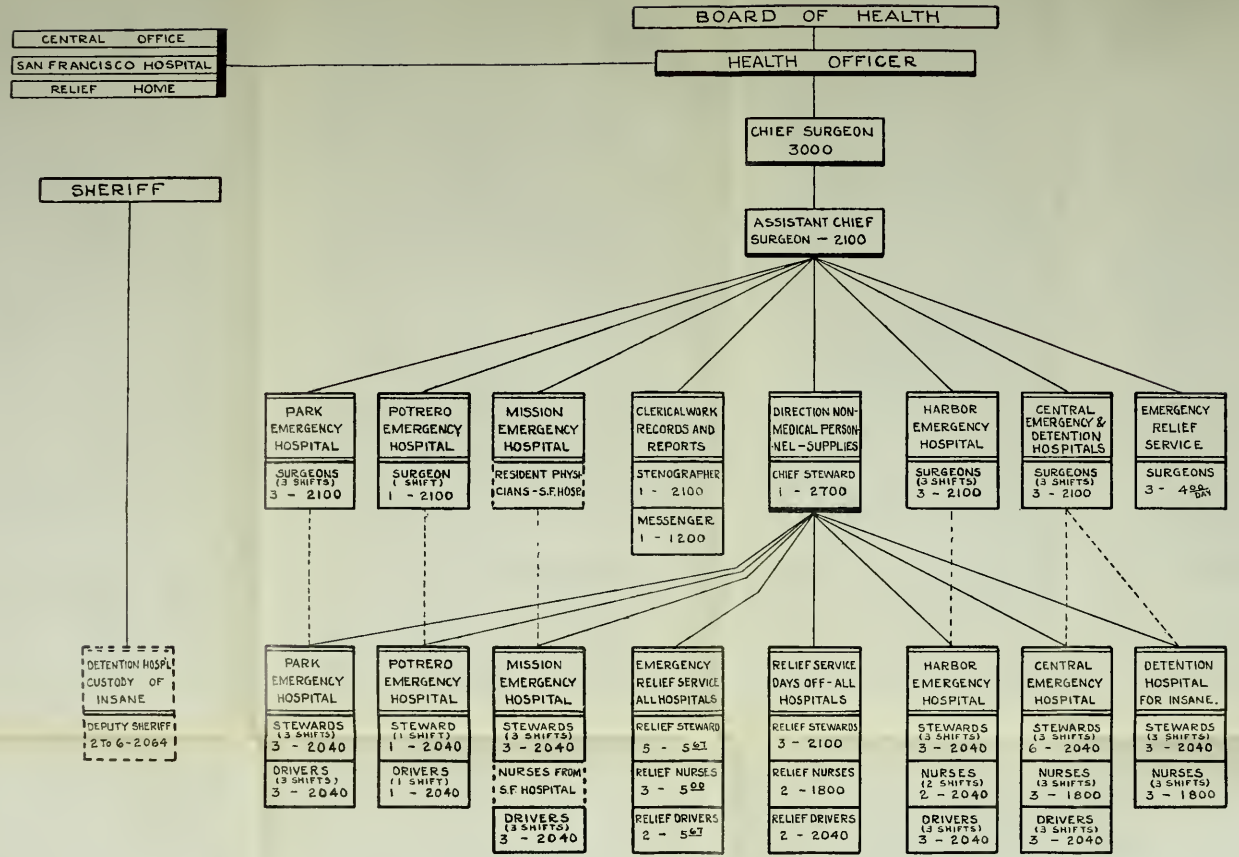
As an adjunct to the wonderful Fleishhacker Swimming Pool, located at the Ocean Beach, a first-aid station is maintained, and during this past season has handled 1283 cases of accident and submersion.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

### Fees Collected

It may be of interest to know that during the past fiscal year a total of $88,214.72 was collected by the Central Office in fees for permits, certified copies of death and birth records, inspection

# ORGANIZATION OF THE EMERGENCY HOSPITALS DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF




S.F BUREAU OF GOV'TL RESEARCH
JANUARY 1925

of food places, building inspection fees, plumbers' fees, and other similar activities for which permits must be issued.

During the year diphtheria anti-toxin was distributed to the amount of $638; toxin anti-toxin, $323; smallpox vaccine, $1983, and other vaccines and serums to the amount of $154, making a total of $3110. This was distributed to the public free of cost.

There are a number of other activities under the supervision and direction of the Department of Health, among which is the inspection of factories and workshops and the business correlated and allied to industrial occupation, and a number of activities in the division of epidemiology, requiring consultation with physicians, vaccinations, investigations of dog bites, isolating and quarantining of communicable disease, administration of toxin-anti-toxin and vaccines, and other activities which are important and essential in modern public health practices, but of such length that I am sure your Honor if desiring information will refer to the charts and reports attached to our annual report.

## LABORATORIES

Not the least of our important functions is the work of our Laboratory Division.

Here the drinking water supply of the city is regularly tested to determine its potability from the samples collected semi-monthly by our food inspectors from various sources of Spring Valley supply.

Regular tests are also made of samples of bathing waters collected from the different swimming pools operated by the various clubs throughout the city, as well as from all public swimming pools in order to check against the presence of B. coli communis. Milk and food samples collected by our inspectors are examined and reported on to guide the Health Officer and assist him in properly enforcing the law. Here also the blood, sputum, urine, feces, smears and cultures of patients submitted by physicians and clinicians of the San Francisco Hospital are examined and reported on free of cost.

Animal inoculations and experiments are made to check on

certain findings. Swabs, culture media and plates are prepared for free distribution to physicians; in fact, the laboratories are the checking station on all Health Department activities, and a most important diagnostic adjunct to the medical profession of the city.

During the fiscal year the Bacteriological Laboratory handled specimens as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Diphtheria | 27,994 |
| Tuberculosis (sputum) | 2,857 |
| Typhoid (Widal, feces, etc.) | 270 |
| Gonorrhea (smears) | 13,053 |
| Seriological | 11,757 |
| Miscellaneous | 803 |
| Rabies | 10 |
| Cream and Ice Cream | 11 |
| Milk | 8,131 |
| Water | 483 |
| Total | 65,369 |

The Chemical Division during the same period examined a total of 7618 specimens, milk making up the major portion with 6504, water 293, alcoholic liquors 294, urines 184, the remainder being distributed through a list of forty-one varieties, mainly made up of samples of foodstuffs.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The rapid increase of our population calls for an extension of our activities in every branch of our department if we would properly safeguard the life and health of the citizens of this city. Prominent among the recommendations that we desire to call to your Honor's attention and that of the Board of Supervisors is first the need for a new building to house the Central Office activities that produce to the city a revenue of nearly $90,000 a year.

We believe the time has come when your Honor and the Board of Supervisors should take active steps to place the Health

Department within the Civic Center, where it rightfully belongs, and we have to recommend that portion of the property extending from the Central Emergency Hospital to Van Ness Avenue as a fit and proper site for an institution adequate to house the activities of the present day and provide against the future when this city will have over a million population.

Our present quarters are damp, dark, overcrowded and unhealthy, and no other business or activity, excepting a Board of Health, would be permitted to occupy a building such as we are compelled to use. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to you for a proper relief of this distressing condition in which we find ourselves.

Secondly, the need for adequate housing facilities of our hospital staff, especially the nurses, wardmen and orderlies already referred to, prompts the request that additional land be purchased adjoining that already owned by the city on the northwest line of Potrero Avenue and 22d Street, and which we understand will cost between $30,000 and $40,000. This would give an area approximately 220x220, on which there should be erected a new nurses' home capable of housing at least 250 people. This would provide the proper facilities for the staff and help above referred to.

## OUR PROGRAM FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

To summarize briefly our ambitions and aims for the future:

First—It is the hope that adequate budget allowances will be made to give a rational and legitimate increase in the staff and personnel of our Central Office and institutions to meet the added demands because of the increase in industries, in population and in the charity problems incident thereto.

Second—We would urgently call your attention to the needs for the following building program:

a. For reasons already stated we believe the construction of a Health Department Building in the Civic Center, the acquiring of additional lands adjacent to the Central Emergency Hospital to provide adequate area for our present needs as well as for

future demands, to properly furnish and equip the institutions, would require not less than $2,000,000.

b. The construction of a Cancer Ward with a capacity of 150 beds, estimated cost $400,000. For radium and modern equipment, X-ray and other scientific apparatus for treatment, approximately $100,000, and furnishing of a building, $25,000.

c. Construction of a municipal ward building for the care of psychopathic cases to the number of sixty, and municipal accident cases to the number of sixty (total 120 beds), $400,000; furnishing, equipment and apparatus, $100,000.

d. Construction of a new nurses' home with capacity of 250 (ultimate capacity 500), $500,000; acquiring additional land sufficient to carry out the plan, $40,000, and furnishing, $75,000.

e. Construction of a Chapel on the San Francisco Hospital grounds, estimated cost $50,000.

f. The completion of the Pulgas Tunnel Sanitarium for tubercular patients, $750,000.

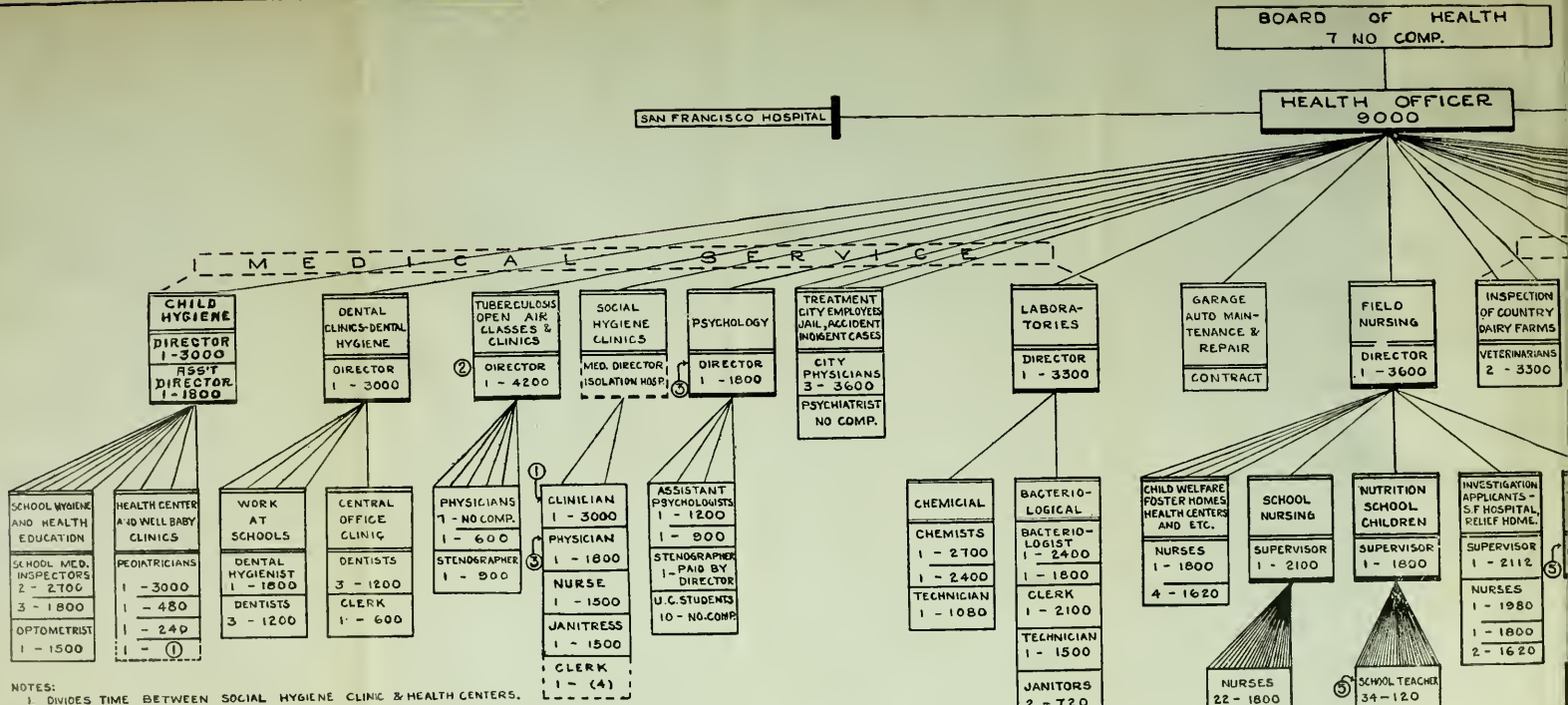
We realize that this is an ambitious program, but we believe the citizens of this city appreciate the needs and would very gladly, through a bond issue or in such manner or means as the Finance Committee could devise, support the requests herein made.

Trusting that the New Year may bring an abundance of health and prosperity to yourself, the Honorable Board of Supervisors and to the city in general, we are,

Respectfully yours,

BOARD OF HEALTH,

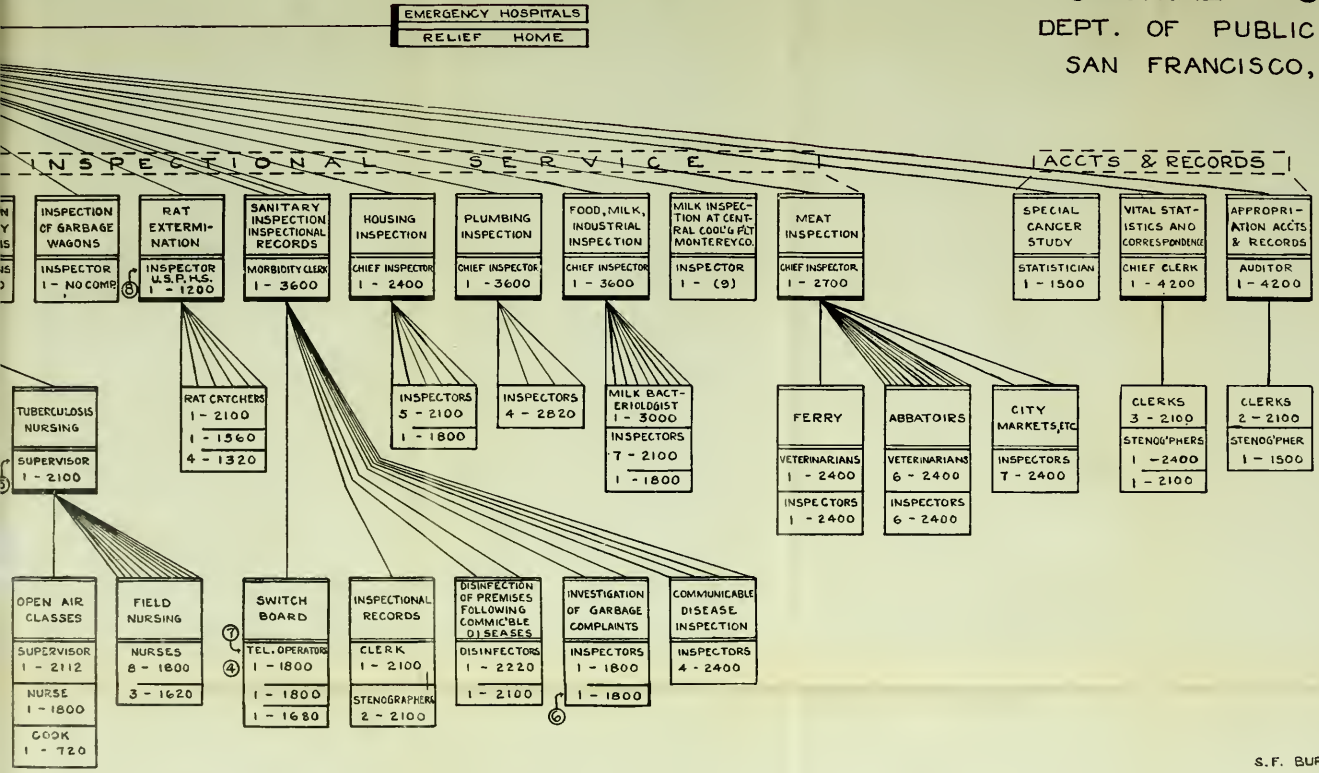
By William C. Hassler,
*Health Officer.*




NOTES:

1. DIVIDES TIME BETWEEN SOCIAL HYGIENE CLINIC & HEALTH CENTERS.
2. ALSO HEAD OF STANFORD U. MED. SERVICE AT TUBERCULOSIS HOSP'L
3. PART TIME TO JUVENILE DETENTION HOME
4. PART TIME AS CLERK AT SOCIAL HYGIENE CLINIC - PART TIME AS TEL. OPR'TOR
5. PAID BY SAN FRANCISCO TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION
6. ALSO PERFORMS CLERICAL WORK WITH VITAL STATISTICS BUREAU
7. TEL. OPERATORS ALSO DO CLERICAL WORK ON INSPECTIONAL RECORDS
8. RECEIVES ADD'TL COMP'STN FROM U.S GOVT
9. PAID BY UNITED MILK CO.

# ORGANIZATION OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE DEPT. OF PUBLIC HEALTH SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.




S.F. BUREAU OF GOV'T'L RESEARCH
JANUARY 1925